REGISTERED N°. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,415.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 60	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	31	Half-yearly	31
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First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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e than, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. GOA, 1,936 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves Bombay	29	Leaves Tuticorin	6
,, Ratnagherry	30	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	31	,, Galle	8
,, Goa	30	,, Negapatam	11
,, Carwar	31	,, Sandrae	13
,, Mangalore	Feb. 1	,, Coconada	14
,, Cannanore	2	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Calicut	4	,, Calingapatam	17
,, Beypore	3	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Cochin	4	,, False Point	18
,, Allepey	5	Arrives Calcutta	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, SUHRIER, PAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Mahomerah	16
,, Curracchee	Feb. 1	,, Pao	16
,, Muscat	4	,, Bahrein	20
,, Bunder Abbas	4	,, Linga	21
,, Linga	5	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	28
,, Pao	12	,, Guader	28
,, Mahomerah	12	,, Kurracchee	March. 3
Arrive BUSHIRE	Feb. 16	Arrives BOMBAY	6
Leaves BUSHIRE	Feb. 16		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 844 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY the 31st January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£32	£15	£6
Suez	36	23	8
Port Said	36	25	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14 10
Marseilles	55	39	14 10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Nummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the large vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to..... Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277 494	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731 678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	14th March.
ITALY	2272 495	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

and thereafter, further sailings being arranged as requirements of the trade.

Ships of this Line carry a SURGEON and have superior First Class accommodation for convenience.

Cargo booked through to New York in connection with Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO:

	Liverpool.	Suez.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

£15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages when booked by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of landing.

For Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	21st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2893	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NILE	A. R. Farlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2838	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1940	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PERIM	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TENERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, 2,569 Tons, and 400 H. P., will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th January 1876. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ESHOL, Day, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our count rsignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, without delay.

N CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY are instructed by the Mortgagee to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 4th of February next, at 4 P.M., on the premises on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Muncherjee Gorwalla, the mortgagor. All that piece of LAND, with the Dwelling house standing thereon, forming the southern division of a building of two divisions built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate and being at No. 50, in Girgaum Road (called also Breach Candy Road and Pallow Road), in the Bhoo eshwer Sub-District, containing about ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY and FOUR-NINTHS of square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Road, on the West by property formerly belonging to Sucaram Weljee, Kanow Madowrett and Vishnubuck Wiswanathjee, and now belonging to their representatives, on the North by the northern division of the said house, being No. 51, to the said Girgaum Road, and belonging to Sorabjee Rustomjee and Khoorsedbaee, his wife, and on the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 1 7.

The Property is well situated in a crowded business locality, and is always sure to command good tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co. and to

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors.
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARE AND PLANKS.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Frere Bunder:—

300 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares.
300 to 400 superior 1st class Moulmein teak Planks, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers,

SALE OF ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned Jewellery belonging to he es ate of the late A. F. Shepherd, Esq., viz., gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, gold watch with chain, earrings, necklace, studs and links, Ngeruhaw earring and brooches, rings Delhi made silver brooches and flower holder, silver tea spoons, Chubbs' box, &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land Property, situate in Candawadji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 31st day of January, instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Trimbuckrow Ramaram Senoy, the Mortgagor, and subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the sale, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Candawadji Street, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, in Bombay, the said ground admeasuring in length one hundred and five and a half feet, or thereabouts, and in breadth thirty feet, or thereabouts, including one moiety of a passage belonging to the premises hereby intended to be conveyed, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, the said house being assessed under No. 87 by the Collector of Assessment, and the said property bounded on the east by the public street, called Candaw dji Lane, on the west by the public road leading to Girgaum Road, on the north by a moiety of the passage adjoining the house of Bhowanshunker Russord Senoy, on the south by the house of Moroba Vyanuck Senoy, which is said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Moroba Rungoba and other tenants of the said Trimbuckrao Atmaram Senoy.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MATCHES, AT MUSJID BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Godown down below the New Bridge at Musjid Bunder, on account and risk of whom it may concern, the following goods, viz:—

Ex Ship "Clara."

R A—30 cases Matches, damaged by salt water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

NOTICES.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, F. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or G. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 794, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which will be placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Cruets & Sauces, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. HORMUSJEE NASSERWANJEE GHEESTA a PARTNER in our Firm.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at SOMERSET HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February.

DANCING to commence at 9-30 P.M.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th January 1876.

THE AHMEDABAD SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Undersigned will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the above Company in Shapoor, at Ahmedabad, 54 SHARES of the said Company of the value of Rs. 1,000 each. The sale will continue for FOUR SATURDAYS, commencing from SATURDAY, the 29th January 1876, punctually at 2 P.M. The conditions of sale will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALAL,
24th January, 1876. General Manager.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders are required to pay the SECOND CALL of Rs. 150 per share (made on the 15th day of November last) at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on or before the 21st day of February next, together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 25th day of November last, and in the event of non-payment at such time and place, the Shares in respect of which such Call is owing will be liable to be forfeited.

By Order of the Board,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

25th January, 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of HEERAGAR PITAMBARGAR Gosain, late of Narsanda, in the Talooka of Nariad, Zilla Keira, deceased.

SHIVLALGAR SANTOKGAR, of Nabapad, Talooka Anand, Zilla Keira, Hindoo Gosain } Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made by the above-named applicant as one of the Executors of the Will of the abovenamed Testator to the High Court on its Ecclesiastical Side for GRANT to him of PROBATE of the Will of the abovenamed deceased, reserving the right of the other executor. All persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of January 1876.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE.—HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, Esquire, deceased—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1836 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 24, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, and a partner in the Firm of Messrs WALLACE & Co., in Bombay aforesaid, deceased, who died at 24, Norfolk Crescent aforesaid, on the 22nd day of May 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and effects throughout the Presidency of Bombay with the Exemplification of the Probate of his last Will and Testament annexed) were granted on the 24th day of January 1876 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, of Bombay, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, are required on or before THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March 1876, to send to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Bombay Green, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to GEORGE CHARLES BRIGHT and ROBERT ARMSTRONG CASSIDY (the Executors named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 27th day of January 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attornies-at-Law, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND, a DEMAND DRAFT on the BANK OF BOMBAY for Rs. 200. Apply REUTER.

NOTICES.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Balmoral Boots	25s.	35s.
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be mark d with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government Paper at India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. *per Rupee.*

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is as-erted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, QUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E London, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches; see *Field Advertiser* June 30th 1838; in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. Robert McKendrick (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. Powys & Co.) a thoroughly Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Betteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing pr-vented.
2. The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary En ines, with h privil-ge of making an-fitting cases, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at great re uction in price.
3. "Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Apparatus (No. 4252) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY have on sale at their several establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, very completely and handsomely fitted, also TRAVELLING, COURIER and MONEY BAGS, and a neat selection of Ladies' HAND BAGS, the style and finish of which are unequalled by any in Bombay. The undernoted will be a guide to intending purchasers.

The REGISTERED DRESSING BAG, which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful TRAVELLING BAG.

FOR GENTLEMEN, IN MOROCCO OR RUSSIA LEATHER, From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	FOR LADIES, IN MOROCCO OR RUSSIA LEATHER, From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

TRAVELLING HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER AND WATERPROOF CANVAS,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

LADIES' SMALL HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO LEATHER,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 20.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER AND MONEY BAGS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12-8.

PORTMANTEAUX AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!!

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY,

THE BUSINESS OF

ASQUITH & CO.,

WILL BE CARRIED ON IN THEIR

NEW PREMISES,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE AGRA BANK.)

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

"VERY IMPORTANT"
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a **Special Department** *for their Celebrated* **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the continent of Europe.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 17	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	12	0	Travelling Baths	30	0
Overland do	25	0	Travelling Hats	5	0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 to 23	8 0	Forming Trunk		
Warm do	35	0	Bathing Drawers	2	0				Bath Sponges, large	3	8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz	0	12	Solid Leather Trunks	49	0	Sponge Bags	2	0
			Best Linen do.	6	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Soap, Three Tablets for	1	0	Soap, Three Tablets for	1	0
Pyjamas	16	8	Cotton Socks	9	8	Marine Soap do	0	12	Marine Soap do	0	12
Oxford Shirts	36	0	Warm do	15	8	Tooth Brushes	0	10	Tooth Brushes	0	10
White do	22	8	Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12	Cloth Brushes	3	8	Tooth Brush Cases	0	10
Flannel do	15	8	Best Alpaces Umbrellas	6	8	Hat Brushes	1	8	Nail Brushes	0	12
Shrunk	49	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8	Cloth Brushes	3	8
Silk and Wool	52	0	Pillow Cases, each	1	4				Hat Brushes	1	8
Under Vests	14	0	Marsella Quilts	12	8	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1	0	Money Belts	3	8
Do. Pants	24	0	Rug Straps, Patent	2	0	Pocket, in Leather Case	0	12	Sovereign Boxes	3	8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 to 17	8	Wool Down Quilts	18	0	Shoe Horns	1	0	Leather Purses	2	0
Cardigan Jackets	9	8	Blankets, each	9	8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch	from 6	0	Rug Straps, Patent	2	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0	Long Rugs or Mats	7	8	Hand Mirrors	2	0	Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14	Scotch Mauds	from 15	0	Best Eau de Cologne	1	2	English Feather Pillows	7	8
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH JAN. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet but steady, Surats very dull, sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show no change, but private messages still report the old story of numerous sellers but few buyers of Surats to arrive. The actual depression has scarcely come to be duly appreciated here as yet. There are still buyers to cover previous sales made when the market was at a higher point, and sellers show great firmness in holding back supplies, but unless a decided turn takes place at home, there can be little doubt that prices here must come more on a parity with Liverpool as the season advances.

The barometer of the market is undoubtedly the American receipts, and these so far undoubtedly favour a further fall. At the moment, prices in Liverpool are generally supposed to be based on a yield of 4½ millions of bales, but unless we see a decided drop in the figures in the course of a week or two, this must be accepted as at least a minimum yield. Up to date the comparison stands as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts	24,000	13,000	26,000
Four days' ,, ...	66,000	56,000	88,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,865,000	2,455,000	2,476,000

In New York yesterday Mid.-Uplands was still quoted at 13 cents and March shipment at 13 7/16 cents, an advance of 1/16 cent per lb. Gold was unchanged at 113; Exchange on London had advanced to dolrs. 4·86 per £ sterling.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported quiet but steady, prices being unaltered in every respect from Friday last.

The London General Produce Markets were in every way unchanged.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been a very weak feeling observable and rates have lost the advance of the two previous days. Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 55 3/16d. per oz. so that on that basis there is no reason for the change, and in the meantime although there are very few bills offering every day brings us nearer active business. Private telegrams from Calcutta, however, report a decided downward tendency there, and there is an uneasy feeling here as to what silver may go to which seems to weigh on the market when there is no actual business to support rates. These anticipations of a further decline may be realised, and there can be no doubt that until Silver has seen the bottom Sterling Exchange must also give way; but a serious fall has already been realised, more in fact than the present cost of Silver warrants, and this at least should be sufficient to render operators for a fall extremely cautious. For some time back every influence has tended in the one direction, easy money, limited Cotton exports, and declining prices for Silver, but it is quite on the cards that the two former influences may be if not actually reversed at least considerably lessened within a very short period, and the question then will be whether a sufficient fall in Silver will take place to bring about a counterbalance. Cotton must be shipped whatever takes place in Exchange, and the short shipments hitherto mean all the more later on, but what Silver may do we have no means on this side of judging. To day's closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 13-32	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 9d 5/16 to ⅜	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s 9⅜d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand is quoted 99 15/16 to par, for 60 days' sight 99⅜ no sellers.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firmer and closing quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅜, Fives and-a-half, Rs. 106¼.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been a moderate business done to-day, but values as a rule are not materially altered from yesterday's figures.

For COTTON the enquiry to-day has been if anything less active, and at Colaba this morning only a very limited business was done. "Up Country we hear of a considerable demand, especially for Good Fair Omra, to meet contracts for January delivery, and rates are in consequence a shade higher. This, however, can only be of temporary duration, as so long as Liverpool continues in its present state, with free buyers at less than Bombay cost prices must recede. The Receipts here yesterday were 1,938 bales making 11,270 bales for the five days. As showing the present state of the up-country markets a comparison of the receipts at Khamgaum with last year is interesting. From the 1st instant to date the arrivals have only been 7,016 bojas, against 21,780½ for the same time last year. Other markets in the Berars are pretty much in the same position, and the question is whether this extraordinary discrepancy is to be accepted as indicating a proportionate falling off in the crop. Against such a probability we have the certainty of a largely increased average this season, and more than all the known fact that in seasons like the present growers do their best to keep back their supplies to the latest possible moment.

FREIGHTS to-day have shown rather more firmness. The Trinacria having closed leaves virtually only two steamers on the berth for Liverpool and for these consignees are now holding out for £2 7-6. There is, however, a considerable amount of disengaged tonnage in port and we are not likely therefore to see any serious advance on present rate to say the least. By sail for Liverpool we quote £2-3 9 per ton.

The PIECE GOODS Market continues very dull and both from first hands and the Bazaar the demand is most limited. In the hands of native indentors there has been a considerable increase of stock lately and should they begin to force sales a decline from current figures would be unavoidable, notwithstanding the heavy fall in exchange.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number and Shares	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
30,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Bank of Bombay New ...	1062½
5,850	1,000	,,	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L.I., & China	270
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	685
150	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	860
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	425 p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,880
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
150	500	all	66 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	515
400	384	all	42 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	15 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	150
400	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carnac Co.	825
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	90
120	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	200
282	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	1,175
180	2,500	all	Rs. 300	Fort Press Co.	3,000
800	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company		355
800	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
3,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	415
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,800	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	760
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Rasoon's Press Co.....	670
400	900	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Telegraph Press Co. Limited....	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
400	1,000	...	125 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,095
7,500	150	all	...	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	600
5,000	1,400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited;.....	205

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 22nd January, 1876.

	Open, 480½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching		49,698	0	0
Merchandize		66,389	0	0
Telegraph		405	0	0
	Total Rs.....	1,17,013	0	0
Corresponding week in January 1875.				
	Open 481½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		47,875	0	0
Merchandize		68,866	0	0
Telegraph		903	0	0
	Total Rs.....	1,14,384	0	0
	Increase Rs.....	2,629	0	0

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 15th January, 1876:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	85,47 337	14	7
Other Deposits	73,93,555	8	9
Cash Credits	4,68,531	1	7
Post Bills	1,933	2	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,24,,357	10	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	35,79,315	6	3
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	25,83,569	3	7
Govt. Securities	36,19,541	6	0
Loans	12,97,187	13	4
Account of Credits	5,67 221	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	39,90 83	15	9
Dead Stock	2,95,913	3	1
Bills of Exchange	2,,6,864	10	11
Due by other Banks	11,61,296	0	0
Rs.	2,24 71,357	10	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP PRINCES SOMAWATTY, 981 tons, Captain G. Anderson, will sail to day for Madras in ballast.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, (January 23rd), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone, and one hundred and seventy-two deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c. with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Murphy, Mr. Appleby, and Captain Hester. From Glenelg.—One native From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjibbon, two Misses Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, two Misses Webb, Mr. J. E Gardiner, and Mr. and Mrs. Barron. From Melbourne to Southamptam.—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Alginon Tallemache. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. G. C. Lovey. From Melbourne to Suez.—Mr. Rowatt.

The following is the list of passengers by the Anchor Line s.s. Trenacris, Captain Robert Hutchison sailed for Liverpool via Suez Canal on Wednesday, 26th January:—Mr. A. C. Henderson, Mrs. Nuthsil, 3 children and Ayah, Mrs. Baird, 3 children and Ayah, Mrs Larpent and child, Mrs. Codman and 2 children, Mrs. H. R Worsley and child, Master Worsley Miss Worsley, Mr. W. C Owen, Mrs. Macdonald 7 children and Ayah Mr Dunbar, Mrs. Kenny, Revd. J. Weiss, Mrs. Weiss, Revd. W. Baker, Mrs. Baker and 2 infants, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. J. Reynell, Revd. W. Rotton, Mr. J. Harvie, and 218 native Troops to Aden (deck passengers.)

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Sumatra (s).....	Almond.....	Melbourne, Dec 30.
	Pearl(s).....	Ashton	Goa, Jan 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
26	Trinacris(s)	Hotchison ...	Liverpool, & Glasgow.
	Zingra	Williams	Mauritius.

The Ship Princes Somawatty, Anderson, to Madras, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
21	Mofussilite	Slightholm ...Negapatam, Jan 4.
	Alum Ghie	Williams ... Mauritius, Nov 27.
	Eurydice	Edwards..... Bombay, Dec 7.
22	Sir Lawrence (s)...Baldwin	Chandelly, Jan 21.
	Lammermuir	Smart ..... Hong-Kong, Dec 10.
	Holstor Tower .....Tumble.....	Liverpool, Oct 10.
	Thessalus	Brunete .....Geelong, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
21	Liverpool	.....	.....
22	Patna (s)	.....	.....
	Nusser Manjee	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
24	Malda (s).....	Bombay and S. Ports.
	Africa (s).....	Calcutta and N. Ports.
	Asia (s).....	Rangoon and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Twilight—14 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima; 25 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rehimtools.

Good Hope s—30 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, M D Souza and Co.

Celia s—2 casks brass wire, Dawoodbhoy Sullemanjee; 25 cases portwine, S Rustomjee Sookhia; 25 cases p rwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s—30 cases coppershe ts, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Navarino s— 21 cases bra dy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Peshawar s—2 cases saffron, Cursetjee D dy and Co.

Batavia s—2 cases saffron, A Kunkler and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Trinacria s—36 casks fine clay, M M Modyand Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—172 packages corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

ella s—38 bales wool, Nundram Bhugraj; 25 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 bales wool, Trithdass Nelaram; 105 bales wool, Ebram Noordin; 42 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 130 bales wool and 45 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow, 60 bales cotton, Nowrowjee Manockjee and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 70 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Purushum; 92 bales cotton, Vulubdass Khimjee; 74 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmokroy; 67 bales cotton, Luckmidass Rowjee; 149 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 16 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 25 bales cotton, King, King and Co; 60 bales cotton, Muthooradass Nuthoo; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 29 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 31 bales cotton, Kavul Tricum; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 53 bales cotton, Purseotum Luckmedass.

Historian s—1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 45 bales wool Khimchund Premanund; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton, and Co; 60 Hides cotton, Goculdass Ajudjee; 4,200 bundles cut yarn, Talub Arbee; 400 cwts bones, Allimamed Hasum; 76 bales cotton, Nagsee Bhoraz.

FOR LONDON.

Beaucleuch, 5,00 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Timor s—500 bags linseed, Goculdass Ambidass; 30 bales hides, Dhurumsee Veljee; 25 cases dry ginger and 10 bags myrabollams, Mareally Munjee; 70 cases oilbanum and 47 cases gum, Verbhoy Assur; 100 bags myrabollams and 100 bags ambabuldee, Poonjia Nursee; 14 cases gum and 14 cases oilbanum, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 27 bales hemp and 50 bags gulls, Pirojee Jewraj.

Decean s—7 bundles E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 162 pieces E teeth, Moolchu d Jewraz; 8 bales hides, Remtoola Hajee Adom; 12 cases fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalli; 23 cases dry ginger, Talub Arbee; 5 bales skins, Nuthoobhoy Goolam Hoosein.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—101 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rajpoot—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—74 bags teelseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Warren Hastings, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Goa s—50 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

HIGH COURT.—27TH JANUARY.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

Equity Side.

For further hearing as to the question of Adoption.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naliquin vs Khoja Allarukia oomar—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard. For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

1192-65—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Davidass and others vs Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

320-67—Balcrishna and B—Madhowjee Dyal and others vs Nurrotumdass Narrondass—Crawford and Boevey.

LONG CAUSES.

5-75—A Framji—Dadameya Noormahomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Morojl.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Kollianji and others—B B Ekell.

339-75—Mahomed Kurreem Goolabchund Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others—H Bicknell

306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner

381-75—Balkrisna and B—J Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Mahadeo G and others

565-73—Moolji and B—Hurdass Nursingdass vs Haji Currimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin

331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith

114-74—Shapoorji and T acurdass—Dorabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

2-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin.

413-75—Mr Pollock—Bai a Lamjee vs Thomas Fisher Punnett—Prescot and Winter.

142-75—Jamsetjee Wadia, Go gee and vs Khoja Bhawa Peerhall and others—P C wasjee.

404-75—Dossmrao P—Tapidas Manordass vs Oodhacjee Geega—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

715-75—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeewundass and others vs Byrubhoodass Bymohundass and others—Prescot and Winter.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Judgement.

75-75—Balkrishna and B—Rajoo Balloo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—In person.

367-75—K Morojee—Maneck al Atmaram vs Munchejee Dinshaw—Pestonjee Cowasjee—Part heard.

In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866 and of the New Mazagon Company Ld—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Petitioners

LONG CAUSES.

258-75—Khunderao M—Mancekl al Atmaram vs Ruttonvahoo, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani

637-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Kholuklina Khalfanbhoy and another vs Narayen Crishna Laud & others Macfarlane and Skipsey.

For argument on Judge's Summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—Mr Fletcher.

66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith

477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs—The Coconada Press Company Ld Shapoorji and Thacurdas.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

494-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Veerji Madhowji vs Runchord Damodhur—Tyabji and Sayani—Part heard

638-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jatha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji—Part heard.

491-75—M H Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manecklal Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani

474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person

273-75—Fle cher and Smith—Nurro um Crustnaji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B

690-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jethmal Deochund vs John Edward odger—H Bicknell

567-75—P Kawasjee—Hosjee Ibram Fancier Mahomed vs Haji Mahomed Currim Peghaun—Tyabji and Sayani.

557-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Pudumsee Nursey vs Chugan Khoosal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

564-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnabai widow vs Khoshall Nanjee and others—Crawford and Boevey,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, January 18.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Frederick Augustus Nicholson to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura and to act as Head Asst in that Dist during the employment of Mr McWatters on other duty or until further orders.

Mr James Hope, Actg Collr and Mag of Godavery, assumed charge of the Dist from Mr J Kelsall, the Actg Sub-Collr in charge, on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Mr J G Horsfall, Actg Collr and Mag of South Canara, assumed charge of the Dist from Mr F Gibson, the Actg Head Asst Collr in charge on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

Mr T von D Hadings, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Nellore, will be considered having acted as Collr and Mag of that Dist during the absence of Mr Vans Agnew on leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt A L Taylor to act as Master Attendant of Visagapatam during the employment of Capt G H Rowland on other duty or until further orders.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 82 of Act VII of 1871, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in the Dist in which they are respectively employed:—

Capt F Hole, Actg Supdt of Police, Malabar.
Capt H S Court, Actg Supdt of Police, Trichinopoly.
Mr F T Rose, Actg Supdt of Police, Jeypore.
Mr W J A Sullivan, Asst Supdt of Police, North Arcot.
Mr J Y Fulleston, Asst Supdt of Police, Kistna Dist.
Mr E W B Hope, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Malabar.
Mr M A Worsop, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Kurnool.
Mr F G Clerk, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Madura.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Smith, Offg Supdg Engr, will be considered as having reverted to his substantive rank of Ex Engr, 1st grade, from the date of Maj Hasted's return from privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Capt J C K Russell, S C—Arrived at Madras on the 8th Jan 1876.

Serjeant Samuel Perrin, No 667 of the 2nd Bgde R A, is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Vellore, pending the decision of the Comrs of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension.

It is hereby notified, for the information of the Officers concerned, that the following Remittance, which were exhibited in the undermentioned Lists forwarded to the Officer in charge, Accounts Branch, Controller's Office, were included in the General Roll, for the week ending 13th Jan. 1876.

Family Remittances of Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of H M's British and Indian Forces.

The General Weekly Roll was despatched to the Financial Secretary, India Force, London, via Bombay and Brindisi, by the Mail of the 15th current.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·931
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	64·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·639
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·0
Minimum do. do	7·2
General Direction of wind.....	NNW, N, NNE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	215

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 4 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday	Jan. 31	Monday.....	Feb. 14
,, ...	Feb 7	,, ...	,, 21

DR. C. F. KHORY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains. NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MOORE—January 20th at Mazagon, Isabella Moore, widow of the late John Moore, Conductor, Ordnance Department, aged 62.

POWALLA—January 26th, at 7 in the morning, Dorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, at his residence, Parsee Bazar Street, aged 62. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOYLE—January 17th, at 3 South Colinga Street, the wife of Thomas Courtney Doyle, Bengal B Marine Department, of a daughter.

GOUBERT—January 7th, at Calingapatam, the wife of J Goubert, of a son.

SMITH—January 21st, the wife of Mr Thomas S Smith, (City Press), of a son.

DEATHS.

MARTINE—January 23rd, at his residence, at Kilpauk, Henri Martine Esq, Vice-Consul for France, aged 55 years.

PEARSE—January 23rd, at Madras, Hilda Alice, infant daughter of Captain A N Pearse, R A, aged 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

WITHOUT pretending to discuss to-day Mr. Pedder's very elaborate and able paper on the Water Supply of Bombay, we may note its main points. The Municipal Commissioner has to congratulate himself, in the first place, on the success of his application to the Government of India for a loan of 36 lakhs of rupees to complete the Tulsi works. The Government has granted the loan on terms not much more severe than had been calculated upon; and the way is clear, therefore, for proceeding with works which were sanctioned by the Municipality last year, which are urgently needed, and which can be completed, Mr. Pedder now declares, in eighteen months' time. But here Mr. Gostling and the new Tansa Water Company interpose, the former maintaining that he can at a smaller cost give the town a much larger supply of water from Tulsi and Vehar than is promised by Mr. Walton, while the latter offers to settle the water question for ever by executing the gigantic Tansa reservoir, which would yield 140 gallons of water a head each day for the present population of this city—the only condition insisted upon by the Company being that they shall be allowed to go on raising water revenue at the present rates. Mr. Pedder reviews Mr. Gostling's projects at some length, and dismisses them as unworthy of further notice. Of course, Mr. Gostling and his friends will say that it was unfair to refer to Mr. Walton—on whose report Mr. Pedder's criticisms are wholly based—a water supply scheme avowedly put forward in rivalry with his own; but this reference was made by the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Walton has succeeded in making out a counter-case against his assailant which Mr. Gostling will find it a very difficult matter indeed to dispose of. As regards the Company, the names of whose projectors or directors are still, it seems, unknown, Mr. Pedder sums up with judicial impartiality the arguments for and against the proposal to hand over the control of the water supply of Bombay to a private company; and it would be impossible to state the case more fairly on either side than he does, or to discuss with nicer discrimination the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme. He is evidently loth to decline so tempting a proposal, which would set the city free from all further anxiety about the supply of water, and would enable the Municipality to go on at once with the drainage works. But finally he gives a verdict against the Company, on the ground that it will be many years before Bombay will require more water than Vehar and Tulsi can supply, and that it would be highly impolitic to alienate the water revenue so long as the Municipality itself can do enough in the way of extending the supply of water to keep pace with the wants of the people. The conclusion, therefore, of Mr. Pedder's review is the natural and simple, and, we are bound to say, so far as we can judge, the reasonable one, that the best thing the Municipality can do is to sanction the immediate commencement of the new Tulsi works, as designed by Mr. Walton and recommended by Mr. Pedder.

WE doubt whether the Prince's visit to this country is doing very much direct good. It has caused a great deal of money to change hands, and in countless ways has been good for trade, much in the same way as a London season graced by the presence of Royalty influences trade in England. But as, to those who "go through" the London gaieties, small moral good accrues, so here in India neither Europeans nor natives are likely to be morally elevated by the *spectacle*, brilliant as it has been, or by the actual Princely presence. True, the bearing of the Prince has, as always, won golden opinions from all who have come in contact with him, and in spite of *The World* and *Wordly* twaddlers we can well believe that the most naughty wight among his staff would cease for a while to be naughty still. But this may almost be counterbalanced by the inevitable heart-burnings caused among high and low on such occasions, testifying, it is true, to the popularity of the Prince, but evincing and evoking feelings which are not creditable to the self-seeking Anglo-Indian, or to the pride-inflated native. Not a few incomes have been taxed in a way that will make itself felt for some time, and, in the case of Native States, the burden must inevitably fall on the wretched ryots who can barely keep body and soul together as it is. But the Prince has brought in his train at least a ship-load of amateur casuals, tourists of the better sort, brimful, it is true, of preconceived opinions about the country, and prepared to argue a question with those who have spent the better part of their lives here, but still having all the freshness of England and English life about them, as well as English colour in their cheeks. Travelling hither and thither, north and south, who has not met them? Guardsmen and dandies, sailors and good fellows, University men and prigs, thoroughgoing tourists unimpressionable, Americans somewhat boorish, ladies considerably astonished at the proceedings of some of their sisters, and at least one country parson, who seemed to have lost his way in the crowd! No doubt their eyes have been opened in various ways, but the benefit is not all on their side. Some of them have made quaint remarks upon Anglo-Indian Society, and some few have risen to the difficulty of admitting that hopes of a "social amalgam" are premature in the present relations of natives, high and middle class, to Europeans. They have seen the country at its best and in holiday attire, but, though of course men of easy circumstances themselves, they have expressed astonishment at the ease of Anglo-Indian life.

If the ease were real, the European sojourner in this country would not be to blame for making the most of it, but it is a very painful ease in more ways than one. In this respect Bombay is an exceptional place. It is impossible for such a place to escape cliques, but the worst of the cliques imitates the foibles of the best, and exaggerates them, and the best does not avoid littlenesses excusable in lower circles. It is difficult for a new arrival to believe that this country is only a place of sojourn, so quickly does the Englishman domesticate himself, and with such small apparent regard for the vicissitudes of this most changing life of ours. But all this is not done for nothing, and, though Bombay has less of the kaleidoscope about it than up-country military stations, it would be ludicrous, if it were not painful, to think, that in this, as in many other points, a great many people sow a wind to reap a whirlwind. There are probably not a hundred Europeans in Bombay, and of these not fifty would be Englishmen, who are not living at a much higher rate than is justified by circumstances. We do not say they are exceeding or living up to their incomes, but the very luxuriousness of the place gives room for self-denial, which will, in the end, be more satisfactory than the remembrance of inappropriate display. Not that we would depricate hospitality, or any amusements which tend to health or self culture. But hospitality is apt in this country to be exaggerated into lavishness very foreign to the antecedents of host and guests, both being equally bored all the while, and sport is either made an excuse for gambling, or, by exclusiveness and intentional extravagance of detail, is closed to all but a select few. The ordinary Anglo-Indian, man or woman, dropped down into the average middle class circle would find himself as much out of the conversation as he would have been 20 or 25 years back. The "Bengal Tiger" and "Mr. Chillie Chutney" of the *farceur* may be as obsolete as Josh Sedley, but *mutandis mutatis* some of the best of us here would be as helpless (conversationally) as was Macaulay's yokel in the London Streets in the seventeenth century, of whom it is recorded that painted women of the town passed themselves off upon him for countesses, and that pickpockets explored with perfect safety the recesses of his pockets. The truth of the comparison being more pointed by the conclusion which pictured the Squireen's delight in getting home again where he was a greater man than ever.

Formerly, the ordinary young Englishman who came to India was such a gaby as to earn for his class a significant *soubriquet*. Among the Civilian's importations have been men of a different stamp and of some experience of life, who, though their grimmism may raise an occasional smile, will be found on the whole to have the best of the laugh on their side. What can they think of men coming out for a fixed period, it may be with a regiment, and being forced *nolens volens* to prolong their stay from monetary difficulties? The temptations to mischief are greater in a state of enforced bodily idleness by day, but so are the opportunities afforded by it. Nor is improvident marriage more excusable here than anywhere else. On the contrary, the present standard of girlhood in this country is considerably below that of England, without going so deep as the blue stratum of Girton and the Ladies College. Nor, again, have the platonics of our women entirely escaped their censure. They hardly know, it is true, the enforced solitude, the daily monotony which some of our women make for themselves; how intolerable this kind of thing, once established, becomes, and how eagerly any chance of variation is caught at. It is well if they put the more charitable interpretation on this phase of Indian life. The Eurasian difficulty, in Madras especially, must have struck them with great force, and to the more thoughtful is a great reproach in a heathen country. But it is difficult to moralize without sermonizing. Sermonizing! we had forgotten the expressed opinion of one of them of a somewhat fossilized Indian Chaplain. But herein great reforms are being wrought amongst us, and if the Cowley Fathers should empty the Cathedrals and Churches, would it be much to boast of? Physically the Anglo-Indian is better than his ancestors; his food and drink are more sensible, because less heating, and with one sad exception the army of tourists are beginning to turn homewards as well

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT AGRA.

AGRA, 26TH JANUARY.

The Prince arrived here yesterday evening after having paid a visit to Umritsar, where he saw the Golden Temple illuminated. A flying visit *en route* was also paid to the Raja of Puttiala at Rajpoora who had made splendid arrangements for the Prince's reception and comfort. The Prince's entry into Agra was very grand: over two hundred elephants taking part in the procession, besides many which followed in wake of procession; the whole were most handsomely caparisoned. Seventeen Rajas were present to meet the Prince at the station. Enormous crowds lined the route to the Prince's camp and received him most cordially.

The Prince to-day received an address from the Municipality and held a levee, and afterwards received the native Chiefs; and in the afternoon visited the Taj and witnessed a grand procession of the whole of the troops—elephants, camels, and followers of the Rajas at present assembled here. The scene was most interesting; some of the cavalry presenting a most creditable appearance.

The Prince attends the Lieutenant Governor's *fete* in the Palace to-night.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 26TH JAN., 8-21 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Mikong, from China, arrived.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

26TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 14 hours 15 minutes.

Minimum time occupied 0 hour 35 minutes.

Average time occupied 7 hours 14 minutes.

SIR RICHARD MEADE has arrived in Calcutta from Hyderabad, and is staying at Government House. He is expected to leave again to-day.

RULES have, it is said, been prepared by the Bengal Government, under which all executions in Bengal will in future be carried out in private, within the walls of the jail.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st of August to the end of January has amounted to Rs. 1,41,01,350, which is Rs. 14,94,506 in excess of the estimated loss.

THE word "Noman" in our special telegram from Lahore, published yesterday, means a town in Afghanistan. We may, therefore, infer that Yakub Khan's father-in-law, Yahyah Khan, had escaped to Noman, and that the Amir had determined to punish him.

CAPTAIN NORMAN FRANKS, who served for some eleven years in "The Buffs," has been appointed Tutor or Guardian to the eldest son of H. H. Maharaja Holkar. The young Prince is 16 years of age, and as far as books go has, we hear, completed his education. He is now to learn to ride and shoot, and is to travel about and see other countries; in fact, is to be made a man of.

THE Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Government Solicitor have held an investigation with regard to the loss in the Accountant General's Office of currency notes of the value of Rupees 2,900, and the result has been that one Thomas Leigh, a clerk in the Currency Department, has been taken into custody by the Police, and lodged in the Penitentiary pending further enquiry.

IT is believed that the intended visit of H. R. H. to Ootacamund has cost the public and the Government over a quarter of a lac of rupees. The local paper says that of the Government expenditure a not inconsiderable sum finds its way into the hands of Madras firms. The local Merchants were ignored. Sir William Robinson even thought it necessary to send the soda-water from Madras!

THE four Badagas condemned to death in the Kotergherry Massacre Case, have given notice through their Solicitor, Mr. Cowell, of their intention to appeal against the decision of the Judicial Commissioner, and have engaged Mr. O'Sullivan to appear on their behalf at the High Court. Mr. Short, the Police Officer of the District, will, says an Ootacamund paper, proceed to Madras to-day, to instruct the Government Advocate for the prosecution.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, the new Commander in Chief, is now expected to reach Madras by the P. & O. steamer due about the 2nd proximo. His Excellency's Military Secretary, Major Godfrey Clerk, was expected in Madras on Tuesday last, the *Madras Times* states, having travelled via Hyderabad. Sad to say, on the very day of Major Clerk's arrival at Hyderabad on a visit to his brother, Captain John Clerk, tutor to H. H. the Nizam, the wife of the latter gentleman died of cholera, after a very few hours' illness. Captain John Clerk resided in Madras in the suite of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and is well known to many in Madras.

HIS Grace the Governor was to leave Madras on a second tour by special train at 11 A.M. yesterday. His Grace will alight at the Cheyair, and remain there for a couple of hours. He will then continue his journey to Cuddapah, where he will dine and sleep in the Railway Company's Bungalow. On Thursday, at dawn, His Grace will proceed by train to the Paupagnee river, and return to Cuddapah in time for breakfast, after which he will leave for Madras. The *Madras Times* says that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham has another tour in prospect, and that ten days or a fortnight will see him start by sea for Calcutta, to return *via* Hyderabad and Bellary.

Copy of the inscription on the hammer used by We give below a H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when opening the Chenab Bridge:—

THE ALEXANDRA BRIDGE,
66 spans, 9,300 ft. long, foundations 70 ft. deep, carries the
PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY
Over the RIVER CHENAB *olim acesines*
Engineer-in-Chief, Alex. GRANT, M. INST. C.E., Executive Engr., A. LAWRENCE.
Commenced November 1, 1871, this Bridge was opened January 22nd 1876 by
ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K. G. &c. &c.
Sir H. DAVIES, K. C. S. I., being Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab and
THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, G. M. S. I., Viceroy of India.

THE Italian Steamer Genoa in passing by Galle on the evening of the 18th, struck on the Dallugalla rock at the road, about four miles from the light house, where she now lies. The Master Attendant, Mr. Blyth, proceeded at once on board, and several boats made off to the ship. The cargo of tea and opium is now being discharged. The *Ceylon Times* of the 19th instant publishes a telegram from Galle as follows:—The steamer Genoa, which struck on the Whale Reef at half past five yesterday afternoon, is now fast breaking up. She is submerged in water, only the masts and bow being visible. The steamer Arrow of the Trinity House went to the spot this morning, but returned to the harbour as she could not afford any assistance. Part of the cargo was discharged last night and to-day. The captain and crew have come on shore.

RELIABLE intelligence has reached the *Madras Mail* that Dr. Paul has declined unconditionally the Deputy Surgeon Generalship, Madras, which was offered to him by telegraph, and although he has not definitely severed his connection with this country, the likelihood of his return is extremely problematical. For the sake of the service and of the community, adds the *Mail*, who had great confidence in his skill and kindness, this is to be much regretted. Dr. Paul being himself a practical medical man of ripe experience, would have made an admirable Deputy Surgeon General and, even better, head of the service. Under his rule, the present most irritating system of meddling in every petty detail, and the writing of endless memos would most probably have received a check. Dr. Oswald will probably now obtain the Deputy Surgeon Generalship.

[illegible]intment of Mr. Douglas to the post of [illegible]retary of Singapore vacated on the [illegible] the late Mr. Birch to the residency [illegible], the *Ceylon Times* understands, [illegible] a few months ago. The announced [illegible] contemplated change was delayed [illegible]ence of the non settlement of the [illegible]tions for services in several colo[illegible]t appears Sir Hercules Robinson [illegible] the plan proposed by the Colo[illegible]. This has now been definitely ar[illegible] future pensions will be contri[illegible] according to the local service of [illegible] civil servant. We fear from [illegible]ed us quite recently that the [illegible]ence now vacant will fall to the [illegible]

Auditor of the Straits Settlements, Mr. C. J. Irving, a brother of our late Colonial Secretary, in which case the Ceylon Civil Service could scarcely look for a reversion of the Singapore appointment which is worth about £1,000.

THE writer of the "Week" in the *World* says:—A friend of mine who edits a weekly newspaper having a large circulation among all classes of society sometimes receives odd communications from the lower stratum. Here is one which he has given me as a literary curiosity, and which I print verbatim. It is written on violet-tinted notepaper, which smells as if the cork of a scented hair oil bottle had been rubbed over it:—

'Sir I am in love with a young man & he is in love with me but he is backard of coming forward Pleas let me—Know what remeday I wooold tack of banshing the Shyness from him E. Mc.'

E. Mc. is still waiting for editorial advice on this delicate matter, and I am afraid it will never reach her. It ought, however, to be some consolation to her to know that she is not the only lady who has been baffled by the difficulty of finding a 'remeday' for the unaccountable shyness of eligible young men. It is a difficulty much felt in London during the season, and if E. Mc. succeeds in her quest for the 'remeday,' she might make a handsome living by holding 'mothers' meetings' in Belgravia, and communicating her secret.

THE account of the Serapis and her anchor, which we quoted from the *Pioneer* a few days ago and which we called "marvellous" is now admitted by the *Pioneer* to have been so. Luckily our contemporary's squaintance with duly constituted authority has served him a good turn this time; in the last issue to hand the *Pioneer* writes as follows about the anchor in question:—"Our account of the way the Serapis broke her anchor at Tuticorin is qualified by an official communication on the subject we have since received. The anchor broke, but Captain Glyn denies that the ship could have dragged. She had 60 fathoms of cable out in a depth of water of only 5½ fathoms, which would have held her in a stronger breeze and a heavier sea than she had to resist. Moreover, all men of war take anchoring cross bearings, which in the case of the Serapis showed that she could not drag. But none the less was the anchorage chosen disapproved of by Captain Glyn. Had the matter been left to any seafaring man, it would never have been selected as a place for embarkation or disembarkation, still less for anchoring a ship like the Serapis all night."

THE *Echo du Japon* reports that a meeting of women took place on the 21st ult. at Osaka, with the view of discussing what means should be adopted to ameliorate the position of women in Japan. About twenty women assisted at the meeting, and the discussion principally turned on the depravity of their manners. It was decided that efforts should be made to remedy this evil, attributed to the ignorance in which women remain, who, instead of passing their youth at school, remain idle and are only initiated into the practice of music. It was also resolved to meet regularly twice a month until the complete organisation of the society.—An Osaka woman, after a quarrel with her son, tried to drown herself in a well. The son objected to the suicide, but received from a passer by an intimation that his unfilial act, in stopping a parent in the performance of her design, was his own fault, and announced his intention of watching his mother drown. The lady thought better of her intention and stopped alive—whether to his pleasure or displeasure does not appear on the record.

THE *World*.—"Rinkoalism is becoming such a serious fact, that paterfamilias will find it constituted an important item in household expenses. There is at present in Brighton a family of eight daughters, all of whom are most energetic and accomplished *patineuses*. A young friend of mine, with a turn for statistics, has made a calculation that if these young ladies were to rink three hundred days in the course of a year and twice a day, as many of them do, it would cost their papa 240*l.* a year, even if he had previously presented each of them with a pair of skates, for which he would probably pay 2*l.* each. Possibly, however, what is expended in rinking is saved in other ways. The fly drivers, the proprietors of livery stables, and the shopkeepers complain grievously of the counter-attractions of the rink. The season which has just come to a close was an unusually full one; but never has less money been spent in the town. Everything was neglected for a 'cruise upon wheels.' Meanwhile the rinkographers go on and prosper; a fifth rink was opened the other day at the Corn Exchange, and it is said there are several more in prospect.

THERE died on Sunday morning at his residence in Kitpauk, Monsieur Henry Martine, Consul for France, in Madras. The *Madras Mail* writes of him in the following terms:—He was an amiable, kind-hearted man, much beloved by his countrymen, and esteemed by the English who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a member of the firm of Lecot and Co., the former senior partner, of which, was the well known Mons. Edward Lecot, C. L. H. Mons. Martine was not as well known in English society as was Mons. Lecot, not possessing, as that gentleman did, a colloquial knowledge of English. In early years he had, we understand, been mixed up in political troubles in France being, when it was dangerous so to be, a Republican, and had suffered for his opinions. He remained a staunch republican to the end, and lived to see the ultimate triumph of opinions for which he had suffered. On the decease of Monsieur Lecot, who, by the bye, was an enthusiastic Imperialist, Monsieur Martine was made Consul for the Republic having about that time once more come into power. The little colony of Frenchmen in our town will sincerely regret Monsieur Martine.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 20th January 1876, that no rain has fallen in Madras, where it is reported that much loss of the later crops is expected from the drought, and that the failure of drinking water is serious. None has fallen in Mysore, where the condition of the crops remains unsatisfactory. In Sind there has been light general rain which has benefited the *rabi*; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency none has fallen: the condition of the *rabi* is fair. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana or Central India: reports are favourable. In Bengal there has been no rain: the *aman* harvest is nearly at an end, and the outturn has been fair: the condition of the *rabi* corps is good, but rain is wanted. In the North-Western Provinces rain fell at Almora, and a few drops in Benares; there were signs of rain in Jhansi and Allahabad, but on the whole prospects are generally fair, but rain is much wanted in Rohilkhand. In Oudh prospects are favourable, but rain would do good. Rain has fallen in some quantity at Bawalpindi and Peshawar, and showers at Jullundur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan, prospects are good. Reports from Assam and British Burmah continue favourable.

THE *Pioneer* :—An incident has lately occurred which strangely recalls the days of the mutiny. Our readers doubtless remember the story of the fanatic Mungul Pandy, which is told by Kaye towards the close of his first volume. This man fired at the European Sergeant Major of the 34th N. I. then at Barrackpore, and then attacked Lieutenant and Adjutant (now Colonel) Baugh, who had ridden to the spot on hearing the disturbance. "Mungul Pandy" writes Kaye, "was a desperate man, and the strokes of his tulwar fell heavily upon his assailants; and he might perhaps have despatched them both, if a Mahomedan sepoy, of the Grenadier Company, named Sheikh Pultoo, had not seized the formed another class as explained in the murderous Brahmanam. In the Vajasaneya Samhita it is distinctly said that a Sudra can perform *tapas* or austerities. This is properly explained in the Satapatha Brahmanam though Mahidhara confounds the text of the Samhita in his commentary. He referred to texts in the Satapatha Brahmanam with a view of special historical importance to the Aryan civilization. Katyana lays down rules favourable to the castes excluded. In examining the subject he pointed out that Kanada, the authors of the Brahmanas and the Samhita distinctly prove the co-existence of all the three functions ordinarily called the three ways:—righteousness by knowledge (Dnyana-marga) by Faith (Bhakti-marga) and by works (Karma-marga). His remarks in attempting to harmonize the three ways or systems were original and able. He quoted positive texts from Jaimini's Mimamsa to prove that such aboriginal races as Nishadas and such ill-fitted classes as coach-builders are entitled to Vedic rites. His peroration was as is usual with him, very eloquent. He deserves the thanks of the Native community of Bengal for imparting by means of lectures the results of his researches into the several systems of philosophy and the Vedas.

THE KEROSINE QUESTION.

As announced, a meeting of the committee appointed to meet certain merchants and dealers who had made applications to the Municipal Commissioner with a view to making the rules regarding the storage of kerosine less stringent, was held last Saturday afternoon, when the Municipal Commissioner explained the application of the rules and by-laws regarding this question, whereupon the parties withdrew their opposition, and it was ordered that the matter be submitted to the Corporation for approval.

GUIDES.—Bradshaw's Guide. Sands-ker's Guides. Maclean's Guide to Bombay.—Times of India Prince's Guide Book.—Indian Travellers' Railway Guide.—India Rail Road Maid.—Railway Guides.—Poona Guide.—Guide to Elephanta. —Mahableshwar Guide. Any of the above may be obtained at WATSON & COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

WE are requested by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Bombay to state that the Syro-Chaldean priests, now on a begging expedition at Bombay, have not received from the ecclesiastical authority here the license for doing so.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Jeddah, Suez, and Port Said, per EXTRA s.s. Arratusa, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, Friday, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 22nd January, was 53 feet 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet 7 tenths.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Todd Saresi, Fort, on view of the body of Sonabai, woman, when the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Balloo Bapoo, a buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for torturing his horse.—Philip Gomes, a Goanese cart driver, was fined Rs. 3 by the same Magistrate yesterday, for torturing his bullock.

ASSAULTS.—A European, named Andrew Albinson, was yesterday fined by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Rs. 20, or in default to suffer imprisonment for fourteen days with hard labour in the Common Jail, for assaulting a woman, named Mauubai.—Gunnoo Custnajee was fined Rs. 10 by the same Magistrate, for assaulting a woman, named Jeejah.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Johar Choobuyra. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by extensive burns over the body, the result of his clothes having accidentally caught fire."

FOUND DEAD.—At the adjourned inquest held on Tuesday at the Coroner's Office, Fort concerning the circumstances attending the death of the Hindoo, name unknown, whose body was found floating in the Nowab's Tank Magazon, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That death was caused by his having been drowned in the Nawab's Tank, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to show."

FIRE AT BANDORA.—About noon on Tuesday, a fire broke out in the hay stack near the Bandora Slaughter House, when about 60,000 bundles of grass and 15,000 bundles of straw were destroyed. It is suspected that it is the work of some incendiaries, and the Police are now engaged in tracing out some clue to the criminals. The hay and straw belonged to the municipal contractor who supplies the same to the cattle and sheep before being slaughtered.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 P.M.:—

Quadrille	Vert Vert	Offenbach.
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Duett	Comte de St Bonifacio	Verdi.
Valse		Waldteufel.
Selection	I Puritani	Bellini.
Galop	Auf Flugen Tiebe	Meyder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFTS.—A Hindoo, named Biccia Gopal, *alias* Canoo Dhurma, was sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for stealing an iron cot, the property of Pallanjee Cursetjee. The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court:—Sheik Hussain Sheik Mahomed, for stealing a quantity of soap belonging to the Oshaughnessy pinning and Weaving Company, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Bhugwan Gopall, a blacksmith, for stealing a piece of brass, the property of Government, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Marcottee Bapoo, an old offender, for stealing a quantity of seed and grain in gunny bags, the property of Nanjee Moraji, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE CASE OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.—At the adjourned inquest held at the Coroner's Office, Fort, in respect of the circumstances connected with the death of Bappoo Manoo Jadhow who received injuries on the 16th instant on his right side by a fellow cart driver, named Luxmon Goonsjee, with whom he had an altercation at the Coal Bunder, near the Prince's Dock in course of construction, on Monday afternoon last. The evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, went to show that the spleen was ruptured and about six times its natural size, the other organs of the body were healthy, and from the state of the spleen, it might have been ruptured in many ways, a blow might have done, it such blows as described by the witnesses might have done it, although they were not given directly over the spleen, and was of opinion that the death was caused by the rupture of the spleen. The jury upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of a blow inflicted on him by Luxmon Goonsjee. Under such circumstances the act of Luxmon Goonsjee was a rash act not amounting to culpable homicide."

ONCE A WIFE ALWAYS A WIFE.—An appeal was heard lately in the District Court of Kurrachee from a decision of the Judge of the Civil Court, Meerpoor Buttara, Mr. Luximon Joosbee, who granted the application which a Hindoo claimed for the restitution of conjugal rights with his wife who had after living 17 years with him and bore children to him, refused to live any longer with him on the ground that she was a Mahomedan and no longer professed the Hindoo religion, and that her husband must become a Mahomedan if she again lived with him. The ablest native pleader in Kurrachee, Mr. Hassonally, pleaded on behalf of the woman, among other reasons, for the woman no longer living with her husband the plaintiff is himself prohibited from cohabiting with a woman of another faith. The Judge, Major Grant, confirmed the decision of the Hindoo Judge of the lower Court, and said that as the plaintiff was willing to take the risk of what he might suffer by taking back his wife, and as there were no reasonable grounds for the wife's refusal, and as the plaintiff declared that her husband should become a Mahomedan was unreasonable, he dismissed the appeal with all costs.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We hear that relays of horses have been laid in in the Southern Mahratta Country, and that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected to return to Poona early next week. —*Deccan Herald.*

THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—Mr. Samuel Cooke, Professor of the Engineering College, and 25 students left Poona on Monday last on the annual geological tour. They go to Barsee, Hyderabad and some other stations, and are to be gone for about a week. These tours have a very beneficial effect on the training of the students.—*Id.*

THE POOR AND THE KURRACKWASLA WATER.—The Kurrackwasla water is let on from early morning until nine o'clock, and then again in the evening from 4 to 6 o'clock. Such are the hours fixed by the Irrigation Department. But these hours are not convenient for the poor labourers, especially coolies, who are usually most employed in the early morning. They come to their houses after the bazaar-making is over, and when they come there is no water. They then go to the tanks where the water has been left unguarded and where the water is wasted to a great extent. Better to take care of the wasted water than to shut up old fountains. As a general rule the poor are the sufferers and the rich the gainers by public blessings; but the motto of a Government Department should be first the poor and then the rich.—*Id.*

PHILOSOPHY AND THE VEDAS.—Mr. M. M. Kunte, the worthy head master of the High School of this town, delivered a lecture, as announced in our columns, in Fadtare's Wada, on the title which different castes have to the observance of Vedic rites. Most of the influential Shastris, Government officials, and respectable private gentlemen were present. Many had to return for want of accommodation. Mr. Kunte spoke for about an hour. He opened the lecture with the observation that he would say what he had to say without favour or fear, and received praise from an ancient Sanskrit work. He next took the subject under three several heads—its history, its bearings and the positive texts from the Vedas favourable to his view. He quoted a passage from the Rig-Veda Samhita which distinctly states that a Brahmin who cannot acquire learning ought to become a farmer. He observed that Brahmins formed a class by themselves, and that Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras formed another class as explained in the

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A REGULAR meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Municipal offices, Captain Henry presided, and there were also present Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Nansbhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote.

The first matter considered was the new water supply the various schemes of Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer and Mr Gostling, and the proposal to form a joint stock company being before the Council.

A Government resolution was read, offering to lend the Corporation Rs 36 lakhs at 4½ per cent, and to consolidate that loan with the former loans made by Government to the Corporation, the loan to be repaid in 30 years by half yearly instalments.

Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, delivered the following carefully prepared speech comparing the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various proposed schemes. He said:—

I have asked the secretary to put down on the list of business to-day Mr. Dadabhai's financial papers, in order that the whole subject of water-works, and the money to pay for them may be before the Council at once. But I do not wish to discuss at length those papers which have been referred to the Finance Committee, and would only point out that the letter now under consideration from the Government of India necessitates a revision of Mr. Dadabhai's financial scheme. That scheme is framed on the assumption that the Government of India will lend this Municipality as much money as it wants at 4 per cent, to be repaid in 50 years. But the Government of India will lend only at 4½ per cent, to be repaid in 30 years. I now therefore propose to discuss the Government of India letter. That letter is so clear that I have only to explain to the Council exactly what financial difference there is between the terms conceded by it and those which the Government of India were requested to sanction, viz:—1st. That the Government of India would lend us, to complete the Tulsi works, 36 lakhs at 4 per cent. to be repaid in 50 equal annual instalments, interest (for the first year) Rs. 1,44,000, instalment Rs 72,000; total Rs. 2,16,000. 2ndly. We also asked for 6 lakhs for surface drainage on similar terms:—Interest Rs. 28,000, instalment Rs. 12,000; total, Rs. 36,000, total new debt interest Rs. 1,68,000, instalment Rs. 84,000; total Rs. 2,52,000. 3rdly. We also asked that the balance now owing in the second 15 lakh loan and the Tulsi 4 lakh loan might be consolidated with the new loan on the same terms:—Interest Rs. 68,640, instalment 34,320; total Rs. 1,02,960. As our present annual payments on account of these debts are Rs. 1,49,568, the saving would be Rs. 46,608. Add monthly. The total increase of annual payments on account of the new loans would therefore be Rs 3,59,960, deduct present payments on account of the 2nd 15 lakh and Tulsi loans Rs. 1,49,568, leaving Rs. 2,05,392. 5thly. In 1879, to meet this increased annual expenditure, Rs. 1,92,000 per annum will be set free by the liquidation of the 1st 15 lakh loan. The excess would then be Rs. 13,392 a year, and is more than covered by the anticipated increase of water revenue. 6thly. To enable the Corporation to dispense with heavy additional taxation till 1879, we asked that payment of the sinking fund Rs. 1,18,320 a year, might be dispensed with and simple interest on the sums actually drawn on account of the loans alone charged till 1879. This would oblige the Corporation to provide only Rs 87,072 a year from the date on which the whole of the loans were drawn till 1879.

The modifications which the Government of India have made in these proposals are as follow:—1st. They will lend us the 42 lakhs, but at 4½ per cent, and to be repaid by 30 yearly instalments of principle and interest combined. These instalments will amount to Rs. 2,56,000 or Rs. 4,497 more than by our proposal of Rs 2,52,000 2ndly. They will also consolidate the 2nd 15 lakh and Tulsi loans on the same terms. The annual payment on account of these loans will then be Rs. 1,43,803 or Rs. 5,765 less than our present annual payments Rs. 1,49,568, there will be a saving of Rs. 45,748, or Rs. 860 less than as proposed by us. 3rdly. The total payments are thus—Rs. 3,60,317; deduct Rs. 1,49,568, leaving 2,10,749, against Rs. 3,59,392 or Rs. 1,48,643 per annum more than as proposed by us. 4thly. They consent to dispense with instalments of sinking fund on account of the loans till 1879, as proposed by us, and to charge simple interest only at 4½ per cent till 1879. The Corporation will thus obtain a holiday of 30 years from date of which the whole of the loans are drawn till 1879 Rs. 1,15,932 per annum, instead of Rs. 87,072 as proposed by us. 5thly. It will be observed that, besides the difference of ½ per cent in the rate of interest charged, the essential difference between the two schemes is that on our proposals each successive year's payments would be reduced by the amount of interest on the instalment paid the previous year; on the Government of India's proposal, the annual payment is unvaried from 1879 till the liquidation of the loan in 30 years 1909. On the other hand, the debt is entirely paid off in 30 years instead of in 50.

The offer of the Government of India is, I think, as liberal as we could expect, and if the water works are to be constructed by the Municipality I strongly recommend the Corporation to accept them. But before we can decide finally on this, we have to consider the proposal, now before the Council, to hand over the water supply to a private Joint Stock Company to construct.

It will, however, perhaps be as well before discussing this proposal for me to refer to Mr. Gostling's project or projects for water supply. You will find the record in draft of the report, which Mr. Walton has directed to be drawn up on the project. This, after correction, will be printed, but I may now give a very brief summary of it, as it appears to me that Mr. Walton has very completely disposed of Mr. Gostling's suggestions. Mr. Gostling's suggestion is not one, but in reality not less than four alternative projects. The first is the same as Mr. Walton's project, except that instead of a pipe from Tulsi to the reservoir on Malabar Hill, Mr. Gostling would carry the water by a masonry conduit along the face of the hills east of Vehar lake, by which arrangement he would reduce the cost of conduit may be urged against this as against the other three projects. The length of the conduit would be nearly six miles instead of four, and its cost from the nature of the ground would be enormous. Mr. Walton estimates that by this scheme would cost Rs. 22½ lakhs more instead of 3 lakhs less, than his.

Mr. Gostling's last project is the most important. In this, he altogether abandons Mr. Walton's project and proposes to use Tulsi, raising its level 7½ feet, as a feeder to Vehar, and to lay down a new 43 inch main from Vehar to Bombay, in addition to the existing 32 inch main. He urges that this project will cost 42½ lakhs only against the other scheme of 65 lakhs, and that it will give the supply of 29 gallons, against only 20½ gallons, which he thinks is all that Mr. Walton's scheme will yield. He obtains this supply in this manner:—1st, he says that the Vehar main carries now only 14 gallons a head, instead of nearly 18 gallons as Mr. Walton assumed, and he proposes to increase its supply to 9 gallons; 2ndly, he says his 43 inch main will carry 20 gallons. He obtains this buantity as follows:—5 gallons from Vehar, now carried by the 32 inch main, 10 gallons from Tulsi, and 5 gallons from additional reservoir to try to Vehar.

Mr. Walton, I think, entirely disposes of this scheme, on all its points, but I need here mention one only.

Mr. Walton shows that the discharge of the 32 inch main cannot be restricted to 9 gallons; that Tulsi, as shown above, will yield only 6½ gallons, and that the supplementary works at Vehar won't yield one gallon. Thus, there would be only 7½ gallons of supply to a main delivering 20 gallons. The total discharge of the two mains being equal to 34 gallons, supposing that the 32 inch main carries only 14 and the 43 inch only 20 gallons—and Mr. Walton says they would discharge more,—and the total supply available for that discharge being equal to only 21 gallons, it is evident that the demand on would be greater than the supply to the two mains and that in a certain number of years they would be empty. I may add that if Mr. Gostling is right in thinking that Vehar now yields only 14 gallons, the proportional addition we propose from Tulsi, 6½ gallons is greater than we estimate, and the supply of Vehar will consequently greater.

I will now turn to the proposal of the projected Water Company. This proposal appears to me to deserve most attentive consideration and I will try to set before the Council as clearly as I can what it appears to me may be said for and against it. The proposals of the projectors are these:—They are not all contained in the letter now before the Council but they are what, from other correspondence which I have seen, it appears that the projectors are willing to agree to, and they are in my opinion the least favourable terms to which the Municipality should consent. I assume, therefore, that they would be the terms of the basis of a negotiation between the parties, and I assume also (which is a point for our lawyers to consider) that the Municipality can effectually bind the Company to observe the agreement.

(1). The Company will pay off the whole Vehar debt. (2). They will repay to the Corporation all that has been spent on Tulsi. (3). They will complete Tulsi as a feeder to Vehar and the new Vehar outlet (4). They will complete the Tanna Water Works within three years from the concession to give the supply of 20 gallons a head on the existing population in addition to the Vehar and Tulsi supply to Bombay. (5). They will maintain the Tanna, Vehar and Tulsi Water Works. (6) They will levy water-rates on the existing principle, i. e. on the principle of a house rate for domestic consumption, and water rates for other consumption. (7). They will be empowered to levy rates not in excess of Re. 1 per thousand gallons, and proportionate house-rate, i. e. the rates in force up to 1874. (8). They will maintain existing exemptions from water rate, i. e. as I understand, to all existing charitable institutions, public wells, fountains, &c. and will give water free for road watering, for public gardens, and other Municipal purposes. The latter point is not quite clear in their letters, and must be determined as it is of importance.

Now the immediate advantages to the Municipality of these proposals are about as follows:—1st. We should obtain within three years an ample supply of water for all conceivable present or future requirements of the city, and the water question would be set at rest for ever; 2ndly, from a financial point of view. On the capital account we should gain as follows:—(I give round numbers for facility of comprehension; the difference between those and actuals is of no practical importance)—(a) Vehar debt, 3½ lakhs. (b) Present Tulsi loan, 4 lakhs. (c) Spent on Tulsi in addition to loan, ½ lakhs. (d) New Tulsi loan, 36 lakhs,—total 75½ lakhs. To this should be added, if we are to complete the Ewur-cum-Tulsi project, which would give about as much water as the Tanna project, about 25 lakhs, so that, getting about 37 gallons a head instead of 24, we have on the capital account 75½ lakhs; for an about equal quantity of water we save 103½ lakhs.

On the annual account the figures stand as below. We save the following payments:—Vehar loan, interest and instalment, Rs. 1,75,000; interest and instalment, as now sanctioned by Government on new and old Tulsi loans, Rs. 2,45,000; Water Works Establishment, collections, and ordinary expenses, Rs. 90,000;—total Rs. 5,10,000. To this should be added, if the Tulsi-cum-Ewur scheme is to be completed, Rs. 1,62,000, interest and instalment on 28 lakhs for Ewur, making Rs. 6,72,000. Against this sum must be set the loss of water revenue, which, at the rate we receive it for the Vehar supply, which the Company now offers to maintain throughout the connection with Tanna and Bombay, would be Rs. 2,45,000 a year, against which we can immediately set the saving above shown of Rs 1,10,000 a year, and the saving in interest and instalments on the 2nd 15 lakhs loan, which Government would doubtless grant us as they have now promised to do for a water loan, while in 1879 the payment on account of the 1st 15 lakh loan, and in 1882 those on account of the local debt would be available. We shall thus, with decentralization, be able to obtain a complete and satisfactory sewerage and water works, and to be entirely free of debt by A. D. 1909. 3rdly. An indirect advantage of the proposal of the Company is the large amount of English capital it will bring into Bombay and the consequent immediate stimulus to trade.

On the other hand, the immediate disadvantage, the inconvenience to the public of having the control of the water supply in the hands of a private Company instead of the Municipality, the inconvenience to the public which has been forcibly pointed out by Dr. Blaney, must not be lost sight of. I am however inclined to think that, on the assumption that we can bind the Company effectually to do what they offer to do, this inconvenience has been exaggerated. There is another consideration which, perhaps, should be regarded as in favour of declining the offer of the company. If we hand the water works over to them, and immediately construct the new works, we shall have the three sets of works—docks, water works, and drainage,—of first-class magnitude going on in Bombay at once. This will undoubtedly greatly raise the price of labour and material, and cause an artificial inflation of business, to be followed by a corresponding depression when the works are finished. But if we only complete Tulsi now and do not begin the general drainage project till 1889, and defer the completion of Ewur till 1909, the work will be spread over a much longer time, and under the ordinary course of trade and business will not be so much disturbed. There is thus, it appears to me, a heavy balance of immediate advantage in accepting the offer of the Company, on the assumption, of course, as I have said before, that we can effectually bind the Company to observe the stipulations mentioned above. As far as the present generation are concerned, we shall obtain a larger supply of water nearly as soon as we can obtain the smaller public works, we shall have the money we can possibly obtain the equivalent Ewur-cum-Tulsi supply; we shall cancel the greater portion of our debt; we shall gain a considerable annual sum; and with this we shall be able to complete the drainage as well as the water works without additional taxation, and shall be entirely free of debt, with all water supply and drainage works completed, some 30 years hence.

The case, however, bears a different aspect if we look to the interests of our future generations. I assume (in order that the proposal of the Company may as regards the quantity of water supplied be compared on equal terms with the water supply project to be carried out by the Municipality itself) that when in 1889-4 we have completed the Tulsi-cum-Ewur fund for our local debt and have thus a sum of Rs. 1,58,000 per annum at our disposal, we apply this saving to raise a loan of 28 lakhs to complete Ewur on the same terms as Government now offer us for Tulsi, interest 4½ per cent, to be repaid by equal half-yearly instalments in 30 years, the amount of the instalments being Re. 1,62,000 a year)

Our water-works will then (assuming, as we may fairly do, that Government will treat the Municipality with the same liberality it is expected that they will treat the Company, by giving the Municipality a perpetual lease of Vehar,) be our own, free from debt, in A. D. 1911, and we may very fairly reckon on a gross annual income from them of 5 lakhs, or deducting one lakh (this is a little more than we are now paying,) for establishment and repairs, a nett income of 4 lacs. The water works will then have cost the Municipality a total sum as below:—

Debt, 4 lakhs, on Tulsi to date 4½ lakhs, on New Tulsi loan, 36 lakhs, and on Ewur, 28 lakhs,—total, 103½ lakhs, on which expenditure we shall be getting nearly 4 per cent. interest, having borrowed partly at 4 and partly at 4½ per cent. Against this we should set ourselves with Tulsi and Vehar alone, our water-works will have cost us 75½ lakhs and we may fairly anticipate a nett Revenue on this expenditure of 3½ lakhs, or about 4½ per cent, on the cost. (It will be seen that I do not expect that the construction of Ewur in addition to Tulsi would be financially profitable, for reasons fully explained in page 30 of my "proposals" of 1873. It does not of course follow that Ewur may not be necessary for the health and comfort of the city.) But, we ought properly to have a Depreciation Fund of, I suppose, 2 per cent on capital, which would reduce the profit on our water works expenditure to 2 per cent or 2½ per cent. Even in this case, in A. D. 1909 or 1911, as the case may be, we should have a sum available out of income to meet interest and redemption of loan for drainage, without any additional taxation beyond that the city now pays (except the addition of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons to the water rate already

PICKINGS FROM THE "INDIAN CHARIVARI"—JANUARY 21.

FUN AND FANCY.

If I had "the choice of the *land* of my adoption," says Bandy, "I should prefer to be a very large *land holder*."

An Irish recruit, who had been a fisherman, bought a frying-pan because he hard his Drill Sergeant remark that each man should try his best to *devil*-up his own *muscles*.

The Prussians "*cad*" of the day—Landstarm *Bill*. List of Passengers—the Stewardess on board the Overland vessels.

From the Persian Student.—"What does' be-kar' mean?' Munshi.—"It means, Sah, what humble servant is, not worth a cuss" Student.—Ah! you're about right *becuss* you give anything but a *free* translation.

This comes from Detroit. At a Sunday School, the mistress asked a pupil what she was made of, "Don't know," was the frank response. The mistress thought that she would give a little help by a leading question. So she said, "Come, Sarah, what is that is swept off the floor of your bed-room every morning!" "Pins, needles, and hair pins," was the prompt reply.

A striking proof of the truth of the Darwinian theory is advanced by a young man who was a member of Lieutenant Cameron's expedition. He writes to Patochte, that on their way through the African forests, the old Gorillas pointed out the white men to their young monkey-hopefuls, saying with a shake of their heads, "Be good my children. Be virtuous, and you will be happy; otherwise, —*see what you may come to*."

WHAT ARE THE NATIVES SAYING?

DUET BETWEEN A STRANGER AND AN OLD INHABITANT.

AIR, What are the wild waves saying.

STRANGER.—What are the natives saying
Brother the whole day long.
Always they look like praying,
For help from a real wrong?

OLD INHABITANT.—Stranger, they are not praying,
Though you may fancy so,
These are the words they're saying,
"Sahib, hum ko bakshis do."

THE BLACK PAMPHLET.

It is well enough known to our readers that *Charivari* was never one of the believers in the late Bengal famine. Sir Richard Temple has given to the world in his notorious famine minutes statements to show that but for the exertions of the five hundred gentlemen whose names are mentioned therein as having especially distinguished themselves, and the lavish outlay of public money millions must have died. But we all know that figures can be made to prove anything until contradicted and up to the present time Sir Richard's figures have been uncontradicted. But now comes forward Ubique, and in the Black pamphlet proves by figures, not only that there was no famine, but that if the be-praised officials had done their first duty, and made proper enquiries, they should have known that there was no chance of a famine. The pamphlet has been so far successful that it has already got into a second edition and though the Hindoo Howler has already been retained for the defence, and has attempted to disprove some of Ubique's facts, we have no hesitation in saying that there are many facts and figures in the pamphlet which Sir Richard Temple and his defenders will find it cry difficult to refute.

PATRES SELF-SCRIPTI.

It seems to be the fashion amongst some of the members of the Press in Calcutta to style themselves "Fathers of the Press." One not long ago adopted the title of "Father of the Press in Calcutta" at a public dinner though we happen to know at least four gentlemen in Calcutta who were connected with that press long before the self-styled Father had any connection with it. But now another gentleman has come forward as "The Father of the Press in India," and has, without consulting any of his brethren (or, we suppose, we ought to say children) of the press, presented an address to the Prince of Wales on their behalf. We believe this gentleman's connection with the press of India dates from about twenty-two years ago, whereas there are many men in India who can claim a much longer connection with it. But there is nothing which succeeds like a little cheek and self-advertising. As to whether his brethren (or children) of the press would have approved of the composition of the address put forward in their name, let the first session answer. Here it is: "We feel that it is not fitting that Your Royal Highness should have made this long *and* wearisome, *and* most trying journey to India, *and* that no special welcome should be given to Your Royal Highness by the representatives in this country of the fourth Estate."

The press may certainly after this be said to go, as a Cockney would say, "and in 'and" with His Royal Highness, but on the part of *Charivari* we deny having had any "and" in such a production.

HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HONORABLE RICHARD, PLANTAGENET, CAMPBELL, TEMPLE, NUGENT, BRYDGES, CHANDOS, GRENVILLE, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Indian Charivari.

THOUGH the age of chivalry is passed, we suspect that in the days when it flourished few young noblemen would have done a more chivalrous act than that done by the Duke of Buckingham, then Marquis of Chandos, when he come of age. The large family estates were strictly entailed, and had been mortgaged by the late Duke to the last penny, so far as his life interest would avail. But still creditors were pressing, and the Marquis in order to relieve his father as far as possible from his embarrassments, and contrary to the advice of his solicitors, consented to cut off the entail, and, as a consequence, became involved in the general ruin which soon followed, and has now become a matter of history. The Marquis accepted the situation like a man, and from that time to the present has devoted himself to attempting to regain the family property, with an energy worthy of all credit. He has held numerous ministerial appointments, the most important being that of Secretary of State for the colonies in 1867. In another sphere he showed his business capacities as Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

He has commenced his Indian career as Governor of the Madras Presidency, and if the promise of his early life is carried out, he will probably leave a distinguished character behind him in India. At any rate he is the first Duke who has ever held office in this country, and we think that the highest title is compatible with a strict devotion to duty. His likeness to his ancestor, the great Lord Grenville, is remarkable, and we hope his career may prove equally distinguished.

Buck.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE COST OF A FRENCH TROUSSEAU.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

FRANCE, as every one well knows, is pre-eminently the land of fine linen. From a child's pinafore to a cardinal's surplice, every article of wearing apparel that linen can be turned into is the object of the greatest care and elaboration; and few Englishwomen quit French territory without providing themselves with choice specimens of French *lingerie*. To understand, however, the enormous labour bestowed upon that portion of female dress, it is necessary to see a trousseau in hand, and to see this it is necessary to enter a convent. Nothing is easier; the heads of religious houses are only too happy to admit strangers into their convoirs or work rooms belonging to the orphanage attached to almost all; in the first place, because they are generally courteous; in the second, because they are proud of the exquisite needlework achieved by their pupils under their roof. And a third reason must be adduced for a permission willingly accorded to foreigners provided with some kind of introduction; from a business point of view, it is highly desirable that the world—*i. e.* the rich world—should know where to go for trousseaux when its daughters are married. A marriage outfit, as all fathers of families know, is an exceedingly costly affair; and it is only likely that in a Catholic country all work of this kind, when accomplished within the convent walls, is paid for well. Thus, at the appointed time, when the work comes home, without a single long stitch every garment as perfect as need be work can make it, the bride weeps for joy, the parents are charmed, and compliments pass all round. And now let us enter the workshop; and in describing one, we pre describe a dozen, each in all important respects resembling the others. We enter, then, a large airy, whitewashed room with a crucifix over the mantelpiece and religious mottoes painted on the walls. It has large windows on each side, and seldom any kind of curtain to keep off the dazzling light of midday summer. Sitting on high benches, each before backs, are twenty, thirty, forty, fifty girls, as the case may be of all ages from four and a half to twenty-one, busily plying their needle. At each end of the room presides a sister, and her quaint nun's garb is the only break in the prevailing monotony—a large, bare, over-lighted room, rows of little children and young girls in white caps, blue checked dresses and white aprons, who stitch away silently, almost automatically, while the bright summer hours pass by. As we enter they rise and remain standing while we inspect the work. The sister takes us from one little needlewoman to another, proudly exhibiting the stitches or folds or embroidery she has in hand. Their finished garments are produced, and we gaze in wonder first at the elaborate piece of needlework and then at the feeble-looking workers who have produced it. In one instance a visitor and his little girl were of the party, when the comic and the pathetic were combined—the sister, with ingenuous simplicity, offering for his inspection articles of females apparel generally supposed mysterious to the other sex; while it was touching to see the wistful look of those orphan children—children, did we say?—of those living machines—at the happy little girl who had for five minutes quitted the world of sport and sunshine and flowers for this dreary prison. These orphans are waifs and strays collected from Paris and the neighbouring country, and inspecting them narrowly, it was easy to see by their weak eyes, narrow chests, and stooping shoulders how much their unnatural life was telling upon physiques already but too predisposed to sickness and debility. Some had intelligent faces—one was even observed to smile—but for the most part they looked dull and apathetic; and no wonder. The toil to which they are condemned from the time they can handle a needle till they are twenty-one is of the most mechanical description. The same girl stitches wristbands or "gathers," or makes button-holes or embroiders initials till she quits the convent. There has been no training given of a kind to fit her for service or life in general, and if her eyes are good for anything after, say, twelve years' microscopic stitching, she does not know how to use them. Is it to be wondered at that the only desirable

CULTURE AND GROG.

(*The World.*)

SHOULD the spirit of Thackeray be cognisant of the portraits which it is the fashion of his gushing and ignorant admirers to draw of the author of *Vanity Fair*, the contemptuous amazement and disgust of that illustrious shade must be the object of periodical notice among its ghostly companions. No person could be more startled than the immortal historian of Snobs himself to find that he was invested by latterday critics with the halo of a radiant and imperturbable benevolence; to hear that the cynicism of his writings was but the veneer with which, by a great effort, he contrived occasionally to conceal from the world a heart which never thought unkindly or believed ill of its neighbour; to be assured that what may at first seem like the gall of sarcasm and the distilled bitterness of satire is in reality the concentrated essence of the milk of human kindness. No person has yet drawn correctly the personality and the character of him whom posterity will pronounce the greatest of English novelists, or has attempted to show the extraordinary combination of cynicism and sympathetic insight which his nature presents. If essayists of the type that we have among us in abundance were to be credited, Thackeray would have been nothing less than a weak, impulsive, maudlin humanitarian. If there was any truth in the views which fifth-rate hangers-on of the first writer of his age, who occasionally condescended to tolerate and even to patronise them, have before now expressed—notably the late James Hannay, who has depicted him as a full-blown and blatant Bohemian—Thackeray would have been a man who despised 'Society,' who set at nought all social *conventances* and etiquette, and who was never so happy or so much at home as when assisting at a tavern orgie in the Strand. There has not existed within the last twenty years an irregular and disreputable scribbler who has not himself pleaded, or on whose behalf there has not been invoked, the sanction of Thackeray. Such a one, we have been told, belonged to 'Thakeray's set' and to him, as to the faithful pupil of the great master, all things are permissible. As we have just said, Thackeray would sometimes so far relax as to occupy a seat in the same room as these grimy and malodorous apostles of Grub-street; but he had no sympathy with their way of life—he had no kinship with their unclean traditions. He was an author, but he was above all things a man of the world, a man of society, a man of the clubs. To those who can read Thackeray's words aright, it must be plain that nothing can be more bitter or pitiless than the attacks which he has made upon the pestilent superstition that the Muses affect an atmosphere of grog and tobacco smoke, or that the brethren of the quill must needs be a tribe of ill-conditioned roisterers. If there is appreciation of intellectual qualities in Thackeray's picture of Shandon, there is more of contempt for his weakness, and no protest could be stronger against the association of classical scholarship with slovenliness of habit or defiance of the proprieties of existence than his portrait of Bardolph, in 'A Night's Pleasure.'

It is therefore matter for regret, though not for surprise, that in a volume just published, the *Final Reliques of Father Prout*, we should witness another illustration of the attempt to secure the admiration of the public for the school of writers, who existed chiefly on a diet of alcohol and classicism, by identifying them with the inseparable friends of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. Father Prout was a contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*. So was Mr. Titmarsh; and when Mr. Titmarsh became a great man he did not refuse occasionally to see his old colleagues. These 'Reliques' chiefly consist of letters of Mahony, originally published in the *Daily News*, and copious reminiscences of Mahony from the pen of Mr. Sheehan, who has, in the true spirit of the Prout school, selected the Irish Whisky-Drinker as his *nom de plume*. The object of the book appears to be to keep alive the memory of Father Prout as the hero of a period when the introduction of Hermitian tags, the imbibition of enormous toddy, the assumption of a boorish manner, and the preservation of an unwashed exterior were considered the infallible notes of literary power. Mr. Sheehan, who appears to lay claim to classical scholarship, was first the pupil and then the personal friend and ally of Prout. 'There was,' he writes, '*a quodam [quoddam?] commune vinculum* between him and me;' and in an epitaph, which he assures us was recommended, Mr. Sheehan gives additional proof of his accuracy and inventiveness as a Latinist by writing *blandus com Us*. Yet even Mr. Sheehan, blind believer in Prout as he affects to be, cannot deny that the man had his weaknesses and his roughnesses as well as an unfailing vein of refined poetic genious. It is interesting to know that Mahony 'never dined without fish, and that on Fridays he stood by his colours by dining on it exclusively.' It is edifying to hear 'he would always maintain that the proper way of helping yourself to small fish, at least such as red mullets—of which he was passionately fond—whitings, herrings, trout, &c., was with your fingers, as the Arabs dived into their savoury mess of rice and kabobs.' The editor of the volume before us, Mr. Jerrold, who cannot be accused of lukewarmness in his admiration of his idol, is constrained to admit that there must have been some excuse for the 'brothers of his cloth who called him a bore,' and that as a literary *collaborateur* Prout must have been impracticable. 'He was forgetful at times of the *bienseances*, it is true, which regulate the use of scissors and paste. He made illtimed visits. He was unmindful of the approach of the hour for going to press. He lingered over the paper when a neighbour was waiting for it, while he travelled far off amid the vast stores of his memory, seeking to clothe some fact or truth of to-day in the splendour of a classic phrase or in some old Jesuit dress.' Lastly we are informed, as Mr. Sheehan says, 'the inestimable lesson of keeping a civil tongue in his head,' and 'very often transgressed in the most egregious manner the laws of good breeding and fair discussion. There was a strong Johnsonian element in him of consciousness, amounting sometimes to contemptuous superiority, which we could sometimes break into downright rudeness of discussion.' There is only one thing in the sentence to which it is necessary to take exception, and that is the comparison of Prout with a man who was really so great as Boswell's demigod.

Prout had a happy knack of writing musical lyrics with little thought in them, but tinkling throughout with a pleasant jingle. He has given us some fair renderings of a few odes of Horace, some desultory essays on a good deal of miscellaneous fragmentary knowledge embodied in them, and some rhymed Latin and Greek versions of Moore's songs—the latter of which are in almost every case not his own, but Maginn's. He was a priest in the Roman church, but he never took clerical work, and led a vagabond existence among the capitals of Europe. Personally he was arrogant and insolent in his talk, and disagreeable in his habits, which were those of the most irreclaimable *caurien* of the lower levels of literature. Yet, on the whole, Prout is a not unfavourable specimen of the sort of man whom latter day Bohemians of classical tastes or affectations have exalted as their mode. At the time that Prout and Maginn flourished—if, indeed, they can be said ever to have flourished at all—there were beyond doubt a few men fairly acquainted with the language and literature of Rome, though, with the exception of Maginn, they knew little or nothing of Greek, who had great talents, who were earning a wretchedly precarious existence by contributing to the periodicals of the day, and who endeavoured to find a solace for their troubles in loose living and pretentious talking. These were almost exclusively Irishmen, and Maginn first, and then, *magno intervallo*, Prout, were the chief luminaries of the order and the models of the set. As time went by, periodical writing became better paid as it became better paid more regularity on the part of its contributors was necessary, and those who made it their business to live by their pen found that they must eschew sack and live cleanly. Journalism, in fact, had risen to a profession, and those who adopted journalism discovered that success in it was only to be obtained by observing the same conditions as those which all professional success implies—punctuality, despatch, decorum, and prudence of behaviour. It was not considered such a phenomenal matter for a journalist to possess the rudiments of liberal culture; nor was the plea that a publicist could jabber drunken inanities in pure Attic Greek accepted as an excuse for an habitual violation of the laws of civilised existence. In a word the author whose writings exhaled, in the language of the late James Hannay, 'a fine aroma of classicism and whisky and lemons' became an anachronism, and a premature death from *delirium tremens* was no longer regarded as the natural end for the brethren of the pen.

At the present day we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that few, if any, of the disciples of the Prout school—the impudent clique which has presumptuously arrogated for its eccentricities the countenance and authority of Thackeray—linger among us. The tradition, however, of the school has, within the last few years, been an animating power with one or two literary scapegraces, and still has a kind of charm for a few misguided enthusiasts. One of the last native apostles of the classico-bibulous creed died three years ago in Spain; another perished miserably and received a pauper's burial in London. Common sense has prevailed, and the modern race of journalists have no desire to substitute bluster for achievement, or to act as if heavy potations and much-assumed affinity were sure stepping-stones to literary success. There is a story of a professional scribe, who was at one time suffering from the pseudo-classical fever, and who when visiting a friend at Oxford, astonished the common room by reciting *apropos des bottes* an entire stanza from Horace. It made an impression upon the company—for perhaps there is less Latin quoted in an Oxford common room than anywhere else—and the perfervid declaimer was known in the college in question by the name of his favourite bard ever after. Contemporary journalism has not even yet quite lost all traces of this taint of classicism. There are boisterous writers who mistake, or write as if they mistook, insolent braggadocio for dash and breeding, empty pretentiousness for philosophic freedom, ignorant flippancy for picturesque vivacity, cacophonous compounds for classical diction, strained antitheses for epigrams, and mere frivolity for *verve*. It would be very desirable that such writers should know what men who have the scholarship and associations, which they affect, really think of these contemptible effusions of a vulgar and a presumptuous pen. Disgust and impatience are the only sentiments which such compositions can move, and they move them very decidedly. They are unintentional burlesques upon the school whose principles they are designed to embody. They are absurd, but they are not amusingly absurd; they are pretentious, but their pretentiousness is absolutely without humour. Such critics as these will, no doubt, tell us that Prout and his set were of the salt of the earth, and will give us to understand that they are his descendants. The title is false, and if it were true there would be little ground for boasting in it. The literary merits of Prout and of many of his contemporaries are indiscreetly overrated. Still, Prout had his gifts, and such as they are they are readily distinguishable from the ostentatious parade of an acquaintance with the text of Horace, and a conformity to habits not agreeable to others, and certainly not attractive in themselves.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—JANUARY 1.

ADVICE TO COAL-MINERS.—You can be safe if you please. You may take your Davy.

SEASONABLE HINT.

THE person likely to feel warmest at this time of year is the man who is not thoroughly wrapped up in himself.

WHY NOT?

COOK (come after situation). "By the bye, Ma'am, is there a rink in your neighbourhood? For I shouldn't like to give up my skating!"

NOT TO BE WONDERED AT.

WE hear that stringent orders have been issued by the Admiralty that no Mistletoe is to be allowed among the Christmas decorations of the ships now in the Solent.

PLEASANT!

SCENE—A bleak Scottish Moor. Time—New Year's Day. Train gradually stops.

Excited Passenger. "Now, then, Guard, what are you stopping here for?"

Philosophical Guard. "Fact is, the watter's gane off the bile. Hoever, it's jist possible th' Express behin'll be late."

A SIGNAL SUCCESS.

TODDLETON (meeting Coddleton in the fog, startled by an explosion at his feet). "Hull—lo! What—the doose is that?"

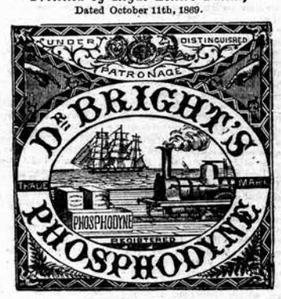
Coddleton. "Fog signal, dear boy!—Fog signal! When I see a lamp-post, or anybody else, coming against my nose, throw down Fog Signal—reminds me to get out o' the way, you know. 'See the idea?!!!"

THE DOG-SHOW AT THE DAGMAR PALACE.

BROWN, owner of "Chimborozo" (smarting under defeat.) "Hang it all! To think of those two old women giving the first prize to Popocatopetl, and barely commending Chimborazo! Do you call that judging?"

Jones, owner of "Popocatopetl" (generous under victory). "It's all fair enough, my dear Sir. If you recollect, at the Derby Dog-show last week, the very same two gentleman who judge to-day, gave the first prize to Chimborazo, and took no more notice of poor Popocatopetl than if he'd been a Tom-Cat!"

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



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It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Liver Complaints	Impaired Nutrition
Palpitation of the Heart	Mental and Physical Depression
Dizziness	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Noises in the Head and Ears	Timidity
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Eruptions of the Skin
Hypochondria	Impaired Sight and Memory
Female Complaints	Nervous Fancies
General Debility	Impoverished Blood
Indigestion	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Flatulence	Premature Decline
Incapacity for Study or business	
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	
Shortness of Breadth	

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing that principle in which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been expended, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the individual cheerful, brilliant and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SNAIK BAUNDA was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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